

INSPECTOR GIBSON'S COURSE OF STUDY FOR COUNTRY SCHOOLS

T. H. Gibson, inspector of schools, has made a report on the course of study in the public schools, which is published in the Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist for December. Mr. Gibson shows that he has not missed his calling, but that the work in which he is engaged commands his best thought and energy. He has not spared himself any pains in getting up this report and in procuring suggestions from some of the leading educationists of the mainland upon the scheme of studies prepared by him.

This difficult task brings to the surface the cream of twenty years of active experience on the part of the author, as well as the matured ideas of recognized educational authorities of the United States.

The greatness of conception is shown in the fact that the man has run neither to one extreme nor to the other. He does not wish to torture the child with a mass of unnecessary culture that will be of no practical benefit, but he does wish them to come into a perfect understanding of all that may be helpful and that may acquaint them with the many beauties of life, so that they will be able to appreciate all that is supplied. Besides this he goes into the many technicalities of teaching of getting the most out of the pupil with the least effort of judging character so as to understand each individual pupil, and thus gaining the maximum result.

Altogether, it is an able and comprehensive work. Prefaced by the views of educationists and his replies thereto and comments thereon, the following is given as the guide and standard which all country schools may strive to reach:

First year—Reading, spelling, language, number work, writing, music, nature study, general exercises.

Second year—Reading, using in part

themes from nature, the farm and the home; spelling, language, number work, nature study, music, hygiene, history, drawing, general exercises, writing.

Third year—Reading, nature stories forming a part; spelling, language, arithmetic, music, geography, hygiene, history, nature study, general exercises.

Fourth year—Reading, country life literature included; spelling, language, arithmetic, writing, geography, should include the distribution of farm products; drawing, nature study, general exercises, music.

Fifth year—Reading, including stories of our country and lessons in agriculture and home economics, spelling, language, arithmetic, writing, music, drawing, geography, history, in part physical geography in respect to the work done by nature's forces in preparing soils; history, physiology, nature study, general exercises, literary society work.

Sixth year—Reading, lessons should include animal life and adventure; spelling, language, arithmetic, writing, music, drawing, geography, history, physiology, including principles of nutrition and food values; co-operative enterprises, agriculture, 1st half-year, the affairs of agriculture; 2nd half-year, the soil; general exercises, for boys, woodwork; for girls, sewing.

Seventh year—Reading and literature, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, writing, geography, combined with physical geography, music, history, co-operative enterprises, agriculture, farming schemes; general exercises, literary society work.

Eighth year—Reading and literature, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, including farm problems, land surveying and farm statistics; geography, history, agriculture, general exercises, literary society work.

THE FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1911

A picture of the foreign commerce of the United States during the year just closing is presented by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, in the figures for the month of November and the eleven months ending with November. They show the imports and exports by great groups, made up by combining into separate classes the various articles of a similar character, such as foodstuffs, manufactures, materials for use in manufacturing, etc., etc. These eleven months' figures, accompanied as they are by the figures for the single month of November, enable a close estimate of the business for the full year, since it may be assumed that the December figures will in most cases approximate those for November and that by the addition of the November figures to those for the eleven months a reasonably accurate estimate of the business for the full year which ends with the current week may be obtained.

Imports for the eleven months ending with November, 1911, were valued at \$1,392½ million dollars, against \$1,426 million in the corresponding months of 1910. Of this total of \$1,392½ million dollars' worth of imports, \$244½ million were manufactures ready for use, against \$244½ million in the same months of last year, a fall of 20 million dollars. This decrease occurred chiefly in manufactures of iron and steel, manufactures of wood, and manufactures of silk. Manufactures for further use in manufacturing imported show practically no change when compared with the corresponding months of last year. Crude materials for use in manufacturing show a decided falling off, being for the eleven months of 1911 \$59 million dollars, against \$63 million in the same months of 1910, the decrease of \$4 million occurring chiefly in india rubber, hides and skins, and wool. Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured show a decline of 15 million dollars, the eleven months' figures being \$166 million, against \$181 million on last year. The decline occurred chiefly in sugar, of which the quantity imported is materially less than last year. Crude foodstuffs imported show a marked increase, the eleven months' figures of 1911 being \$108½ million dollars, against \$134 million in the same months of last year. This is largely due to an advance in the price of coffee, of which the stated value of the eleven months imports was \$22½ million dol-

lars in 1911, against 60 million in 1910, though the increase in quantity was very slight, from 677 million pounds in eleven months of 1910 to 697 million in a like period of 1911, the advance in value being due, therefore, chiefly to higher prices.

On the export side manufactures ready for consumption show for eleven months a total of \$84 million dollars, against a like period of last year, an increase of 90 million dollars, while for November the figures are \$22½ million, against \$16½ million dollars in November of last year. Manufactures for further use in manufacturing exported increased from 259 million dollars in eleven months of 1910 to 293 million in the same months of the current year, a growth of 34 million dollars, while for the single month of November they increased from 24½ to a little over 26 million dollars. This indicates that the total value of manufactures sent to foreign countries during the full year will be about 960 million dollars, and if to this is added the value of those sent to Porto Rico and Hawaii, the total value of manufactures sent out of continental United States will for the first time approximate and probably pass the billion dollar line. Exports of crude materials for use in manufacturing in the eleven months were valued at \$71½ million dollars, against \$34 million last year, though for November the figures are below those of the same month of 1910, the total for last month being \$1 million dollars, against \$71½ million in November, 1910. Foodstuffs crude and those partly or wholly manufactured show in each case a marked increase in exports when compared with last year. Crude foodstuffs exported in the eleven months advanced from 79½ million dollars in 1910 to 102½ million, and those partly or wholly manufactured, from 228 to 277 million. The crude foodstuffs exported are chiefly wheat, corn, oats, and food animals; those partly or wholly manufactured, include flour, meats, dairy products, cottonseed-oil, lard, and other articles of this character.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.
When buying a cough medicine for children bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is most effective for colds, croup and whooping cough and that it contains no harmful drug. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

BITS OF HAWAIIAN VERSE PRESERVED

"Bits of Verse from Hawaii" is the title of an attractively bound volume, the contents of which have been collected by Charles Dana Wright, a well-known Honolulu.

The verses are from the pens of a number of local writers, including Mary Dillingham Frear, Anna M. Paris, Emma L. Dillingham, Anne M. Prescott, Eleanor Rivenburgh, Anna C. Dole, Leola Harvey-Elder, Annie M. Felker, Tom McGiffen, E. S. Goodhue, W. F. Sabin, P. Maurice McMahon, H. M. Ayres, C. D. Wright, Sanford B. Dole, Dr. E. V. Wilcox, C. E. Merrill and Jack Densham.

There are also extracts dealing with local subjects from the works of Charles Warren Stoddard, Rollin M. Daggett, Robert Louis Stevenson and Mark Twain.

The volume is evidently published with a view to preserving in book form some of the many pleasant and picturesque things which have been written about the Paradise of the Pacific, and this end it will undoubtedly serve.

The verses by local writers, such as Sabin, Ayres and McMahon, which have in nearly every case appeared in the Honolulu papers, would, in many cases, have been the better had a chance been afforded the authors to revise their work.

Such a courtesy would undoubtedly have been appreciated and the writers might perhaps have submitted to Mr. Wright some of their metrical efforts which might have proved acceptable, even though they didn't happen to have first seen the light of publicity in the local dailies.

SHORT COURSE FOR TEACHERS

The College of Hawaii, offers a course of fifteen lectures for the benefit of teachers and others interested in the elementary schools.

These lectures deal with the various phases of the elementary school curriculum. The selection of subject-matter, the use of experiments and illustrative material, and similar practical topics, will receive special attention.

This course is open to teachers and the public free of charge. Persons desiring a certificate will register, will attend regularly, and will submit a note-book at the close of the course. The certificate states attendance and grade, and is sanctioned by the Department of Public Instruction.

The lectures are given at the College, on Mondays, 3 to 4 p. m. They began on Monday last with one by President Gilmore on "The Outlook for the Schools." Following is remainder of the course:

January 15—The English Language and the Schools, Dr. Andrews.
January 22—The School Library, Miss Green.

January 29—School Architecture, Professor Young.
February 5—The Sanitation Problem and the Schools, Professor Keller.

February 12—Elementary Experiments in Physics, Professor Ballou.
February 19—Simple Experiments in Chemistry, Professor Dillingham.

February 26—Agriculture in the Public Schools, Professor Krauss.
March 4—Domestic Science in the Schools, Miss Lee.

March 11—The Study of the Sea, Professor Bryan.
March 18—Methods in Insect Study, Doctor Severin.

March 25—The Fauna of Hawaii, Mr. Rock.
April 1—Material for History Lessons, Miss Yoder.

April 22—The Pedagogy of Arithmetic, Professor Donaghy.
April 29—Art Appreciation and the Schools, Miss Chipman.

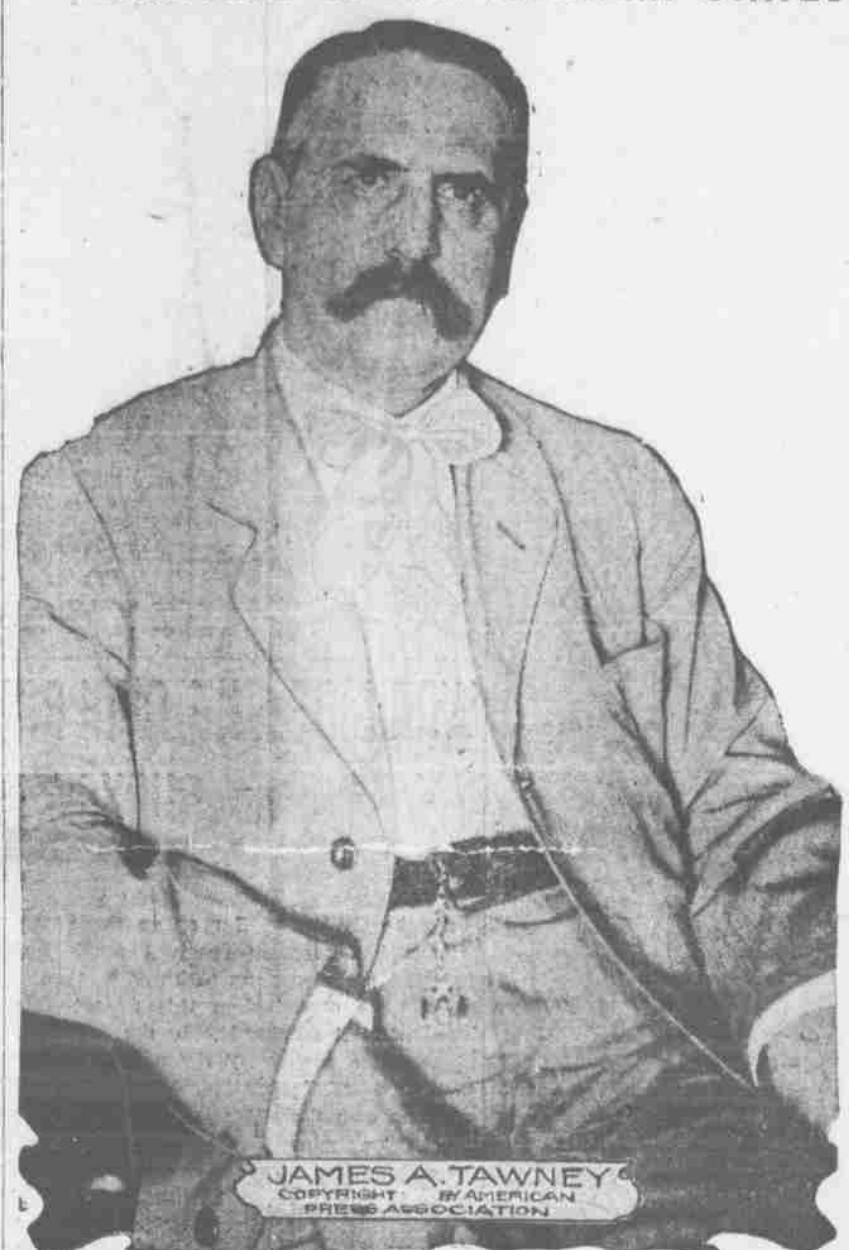
Prof. Vaughn MacCauley will give any further information regarding the course to inquirers.

REDMOND RECOVERING FROM FALL FROM WAGON.

ARKLOW, Ireland, January 1.—John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, who was thrown from his wagon Saturday and severely bruised, was resting easily today, but according to his physicians it will be several weeks before he will be able to attend to his business.

The Irish leader is suffering from a spinal shock. His condition causes no anxiety and he is progressing favorably.

FORMER CONGRESSMAN TAWNEY WILL HAVE CHARGE OF PRESIDENT TAFT'S CAMPAIGN IN THE WESTERN STATES



ST. PAUL, December 23.—Ex-Congressman James A. Tawney is to have a prominent part in the management of President Taft's campaign for re-election. Because of his familiarity with conditions in the western states it is said Mr. Tawney is slated to direct the campaign in this section, with headquarters probably at Chicago. In the campaign of eight years ago he had charge of the western speakers' bureau, and in that campaign and the one four years ago he was vice-chairman of the congressional campaign committee in charge of the same territory.

HAWAIIAN MOSQUITOES CAROL ON CHRISTMAS

(Riverside, Cal., Press, December 23.)
Pliny T. Evans was in a great rush to get off to San Francisco for the holidays, but he obligingly swung about in his swivel chair to talk of his last Christmas in Honolulu.

"Let me see," he said, ruminatingly, "well, you know it wasn't so different from Christmas at home. Of course, civilization and education and all that are fine things, but they are really spoiling the native customs, and it's a shame. In place of its old time observation of Christmas, Honolulu now apes San Francisco and New York. I suppose out in the country the natives still dance their native dances and squat on the floor and eat 'poi' with their fingers, but we saw the shop windows decked with Christmas trees and red bells for all the world like home.

"There was nothing like Christmas in the air, however, thermometer somewhere about 80 degrees, and everyone wearing white clothes. And mosquitoes—say, Jersey isn't in it with Hawaii, and they seemed to have a special appetite up for their Christmas dinner."

"We were at the Pleasanton, a fine house, run like a European hotel. There were quite a few Christmas tourists there and they made a specialty of the Christmas dinner served about one o'clock. I think they tried to have it a real American meal, but, of course, they couldn't quite succeed. The tables were decorated with mounds of tropical fruits and those big ferns which grow in such luxuriance in the islands.

"I remember they had turkey, although it didn't seem to have put on as much flesh as ours do over here, and there was English plum pudding, too. For native dishes they had South Sea fish baked in banana leaves. Oh, didn't you know that? Why, they use banana leaves almost entirely in the islands for baking in place of dishes. Meats as well as

WHY OAHU SHOULD BE MADE IMPREGNABLE TO ATTACK

(Correspondence of New Orleans Times-Democrat.)

HONOLULU, December 3.—The dredging of Pearl Harbor is finished and the entire Pacific fleet can steam up the channel to the shelter of what is to be the biggest naval station in the world. By the time the Panama canal is completed the naval station will be ready for the part it is destined to play in the naval operations of the United States. Bids have been called for the erection of the buildings of the naval station, and they will be opened here by Rear-Admiral Cowles, U. S. N., commandant of the Honolulu station, on the 30th of this month, so that the year 1912 will see the harbor complete. The foundations for the seven industrial buildings have been laid and the concrete is hardening, so the work of erection of the steel buildings can proceed without delay as soon as the contracts are awarded. The announcement of the completion of the dredging by President W. F. Dillingham of the Hawaiian Dredging Company was hailed by the people of these islands as an event of historic interest, not only to the islands but to the entire United States, for the opening of the channel to navigation for warships has been the dream of naval officers since the old wooden frigate Constitution—"Old Ironsides"—was here in the forties. The work of clearing the channel has occupied the greatest part of four years. It necessitated the cutting and clearing away of 4,644,300 cubic yards—some of it coral rock—and the cost has been in the neighborhood of \$3,296,000. The bar at the entrance to the harbor, because of its size, and the elimination of Waipio Point, because it was solid coral, have been the hardest parts of the entire work. The chart of the harbor now shows almost a straight channel from the open sea to the anchorage grounds off Kuaahua Island, where the naval arsenal is to be established. With the completion of the Pearl Harbor comparatively near at hand the people of the islands are anxious to have further fortifications erected on Oahu by the United States. The decision on the part of the British War Office to strengthen vastly the defense of Jamaica is used as an argument for the further fortification of this island. However strong Jamaica becomes as a military base, the same degree of strength should be added to Oahu, is the contention advanced by prominent residents of the islands. This is the opinion of Major Archibald Campbell, U. S. A. Adjutant-general of the Department of Hawaii. Major Campbell, in expressing this opinion, repeats in substance the recommendation of Major-General Murray, commanding the western division of the army, made two or three years ago to the War Department that 20,000 soldiers should be permanently stationed here for garrison and coast defense duty. The Adjutant-General inclines to the theory that the sudden determination of the British to make Jamaica, lying opposite the Atlantic entrance to the Panama canal, a fortified base of Gibraltar strength and power, only adds to the force of General Murray's argument that Oahu, lying to the westward of the Pacific entrance to the canal, should become America's Gibraltar.

There are arguments to urge for Oahu stronger than for Jamaica; however, if Great Britain had reason to make Jamaica its powerful base in the Atlantic, there are additional reasons why the United States should make Oahu its most powerful military base in the Pacific. Jamaica does not bear the same geographical position to Great Britain nor to its possessions in North and South America that Oahu does to the American mainland. Oahu is the chief strategic outpost of the United States between that country and the nations of the Far East, defending a thousand miles of coast line; Jamaica is isolated from Great Britain and Canada, and surrounded by the possessions of nations other than British. Major Campbell sees in Britain's determination to fortify Jamaica a friendly disposition to assist in maintaining the neutrality of the Panama canal. Her fortifications of that island will be another powerful factor in enabling the United States to maintain peace, for the British will be the largest gainer by the opening of the Panama canal because of their large merchant marine. The enlargement of and the safety of this merchant

marine is Britannia's financial bulwark. Major Campbell sees nothing unfriendly in this announced fortification plan, but he believes that the United States should, and probably will, by force of this example, continue to enlarge the military base on Oahu until it becomes the most powerful and the best defended military and strategic base under the American flag.

The major, as well as other military men, realizes that Oahu, if only partially protected would be nil as a factor in stopping hostile action against the Pacific Coast. He, with others, realizes that Oahu would have, at the most, only about six hours' notice of the approach of a hostile fleet and its attendant transports, and that against one part of the coast, as things are now, a diversion would give the attacking force an opportunity to land elsewhere and a foothold for land operations with a heavy force available to cover all vulnerable points that would with safety be attacked. It is generally believed that the present visit of Major-General Murray, while it is part of his routine duties as commanding general to visit the departments under his command, has a far-reaching purpose, and that, as a result of his visit, Congress will be asked to make additional liberal appropriations for the further fortifications of Oahu. It is known that the fortifications already built or in process of construction are far from carrying out the entire plan, for Oahu is yet to be encircled by redoubts. Waianae Bay may yet see a fortification to rival Fort Kamehameha. Windward, scattered along the coast, and Waimanalo which is almost a side door to Fort Ruger, will undoubtedly come in for a share of the coast defense. Waimanalo is particularly a vulnerable section of the Oahu coast line, and hostile troops could easily be landed there. The fact that the big Pacific Mail liner Manchuria could steam in through the narrow passageway, although piling finally on the beach, is evidence that transports could easily land troops there.

\$17,000 FOR FRUIT FLY CAMPAIGN

SACRAMENTO, January 4.—The state board of control on the part of the state today authorized State Controller Nye to advance \$5500 to the Hawaiian government to pay half expenses of the campaign which is to be waged against the Mediterranean fruit fly on the islands. Seventeen thousand dollars will be spent on the work.

As the crusade against this dangerous pest was practically initiated by State Governor Frazar of Hawaii, he, in view of the fact that California will be benefited more than the islands because the big commercial fruits, bananas and pineapples, are not molested by the fly, asked the state to share part of the burden.

State Horticultural Commissioner Cooke has dispatched H. A. Weinland to the islands to work with the agriculture and forestry department on the islands. He will not only keep infested fruits from the outgoing steamers, but will work to rid the very yards and orchards of the fly. The campaign is being waged on a plan devised by Insectarian E. K. Carnes, who investigated conditions.

President Johnston of the control board sent a telegram to Congressman Kent, asking what the department of agriculture has done in the matter. If no federal action has been taken California will ask that the government take part in preventing the introduction of the dreaded fly into the states.

ANCIENT CHART GUIDES BOYS TO BURIED GOLD

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., December 27.—Guided by an ancient chart found in the ruins of a Spanish shellhouse on Port George Island, two boys of this city say they have unearthed treasure worth about \$150,000. They say gold, silver and copper coins were found in a strong box. Those who have seen the coins say they are more than a century old.

No "waits" at the Silent Barber Shop. Six chairs and six first-class barbers.